

# ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACK

## ENEMY ATTACKS ITALIAN LINES

**Austro-Hungarians Launch  
Thrust Against Monticello  
Ridge—Foiled,  
AS ALSO AT TONALE PASS**

**Where Enemy Sought to Force  
Way Only to Encounter  
Heavy Losses.**

Rome, June 14.—Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday launched an attack against the Italian lines on Cidy summit and the Monticello ridge, the Italian war office announced today. The attack was broken by the Italians.

(International News Service.)  
Rome, June 14.—Austro-German troops attempted to force Tonalé pass Thursday morning but the assault broke down, the Italian war office announced today.

The attackers lost heavily in casualties and lost 130 prisoners as well.

Tonalé pass is in Trentino, near the extreme northwestern end of the Italian front. A previous statement issued by the Italian war office told of violent artillery duelling there.

**LIEUT. BUFORD, JR., OF  
NASHVILLE, IS HONORED**

**Tennessee With American Air  
Squadron Awarded Service  
Cross by Pershing.**

(Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Thursday, June 13.—First Lieut. Edward Buford, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., an American air squadron, has been awarded the distinguished service cross by Gen. Pershing. The citation reads:

"On May 22, 1918, while on barrage patrol against German photographic balloons in the region of Commeroy and St. Mihiel, he engaged in combat alone five German planes, engaging one or more of them in three separate combats, in the course of twenty-five minutes. One of the machines was shot down, and the others were driven off, thus fulfilling his mission in a most efficient manner and against heavy odds."

**EAGERNESS OF AMERICANS  
MAKES HIT WITH BRITISH**

**Physical Condition Excellent,  
Spirits High—Troops in  
Review Before Hag.**

(Associated Press.)

American Headquarters on the British Front, Wednesday, June 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British army in France, today reviewed the American troops in a wide section in this area. The Americans filed past with an easy swinging stride, and bore out the opinion of many British experts that they are as fit physically as training can make them. Their alignment, step and carriage were excellent. The review opened impressively with a salute to the colors while a squadron from the royal flying corps flew over the field and did some acrobatic stunts. Field Marshal Haig stopped several times to chat with officers.

British officers were impressed by the physical condition of the men and by their high spirits. The medical officers have had little to do thus far in this zone. The health of the men, whether quartered in billets or camping in the open, has been far above the average.

The eagerness of the Americans in getting at their work has made a hit with the British, who find them quite ready as far as physical training goes. British officers believe that a short period of study of the fine points of modern warfare will make the Americans ready in every respect.

**Two Complete American  
Divisions Face Germans**

Washington, June 14.—Two complete American divisions, under American commanders, are now facing the Germans on the western front, members of the house military affairs committee were told by war department officials today.

The remainder of the American troops in France are still brigaded with the French and English, but officials said they hoped soon to have four or five separate divisions, with complete aviation and artillery contingents, in action.

**HULL, OF TENNESSEE,  
OUTLINES REVENUE BILL**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, June 14.—Revenue legislation and industrial activities connected with the war were considered at a conference here today of the state manufacturers' association. Twenty-eight states were represented. Representative Hull, of Tennessee, member of the house ways and means committee and of the advisory committee of the treasury on excess profits taxation, outlined tentatively details of the pending revenue bill.

Discussion of his remarks was led by J. F. Zoller, tax expert for New York manufacturers, and Lieut.-Col. Robert F. Montgomery, army ordnance corps. C. A. Otis, of the war industries board, addressed the conference upon government methods adopted for organizing national manufacturing resources.

## The Flag, Our Flag, the Oldest Flag That Flies



One hundred and forty-one years ago today there appeared on the face of the globe a new flag. It was the flag of a new nation, a state dedicated to freedom, liberty and justice. It floated over a people at war in a country undeveloped but rich in hope and purpose. It floats today over the sons and daughters of those peoples and over all the other human beings who have sought safety and freedom beneath its folds.

It is the Stars and Stripes, floating on this the anniversary of its birth over millions of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada's border to the gulf, and—what is newest and so superbly grand—it floats this day on the battlefields of Europe where the hosts of democracy are fighting the hordes of autocracy!

Our flag has a history rich in deeds and glorious in hope. It is the oldest of all the flags that now fly in the whole world. The flags of our allies are younger, the present tricolor of France appeared in 1794, fully seventeen years after Old Glory had come into existence; Italy's flag was born in 1870; the British flag in 1801; Portugal, 1815; Belgium, 1831, and our South American allies even later. The flags of Japan and China of today are not as old as the Stars and Stripes.

But it is not because our flag is the oldest of all flags, that we love it so well and honor it so truly. Our flag stands for the things we love and admire and hope to attain in the most wonderful measure. Our flag is the emblem of the highest ideals any nation has set out to reach. There is something great and good back of our flag, liberty, justice, humanity and equality. However, let us not be misunderstood. It is not the cloth of which our national emblem is made that we love and for which our sons gladly storm the heights of fame and death. We honor and respect it and die for it because—

"A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself," said that great preacher and American, Henry Ward Beecher. "And whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag

the government, the principles, the truths, the history, that belong to the nation that she forth. The American flag has been a symbol of liberty, and men rejoiced in it.

The stars upon it were like the bright morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light. As at early dawn the stars shine forth even while it grows light, and

then as the sun advances that light breaks into banks and streaming lines of color; the glowing red and intense white striving together, and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent, so, on

### PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT SEIZES GERMAN VESSELS

(Associated Press.)

Lima, Peru, June 14.—The Peruvian government through its military forces has taken possession of the German vessels interned at Callao.

This action by the Peruvian government follows upon the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany by Peru early last October. Peru broke with Germany because Germany failed to reply satisfactorily to demands concerning the sinking of Peruvian barks.

### CHARGED WITH SELLING SUGAR TO MAKE WHISKY

**Georgia and Alabama Dealer  
Cut Off From Future Supply  
by Food Administrator.**

(International News Service.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 14.—M. Hopkins, of Eason, Ill. Ga., and G. P. Loren, of Borden Springs, Ala., have, for violation of food administration regulations, been cut off from future supply by order of the food administration of the two states.

It developed that these dealers had been using the sugar which was used in the manufacture of liquor and in consequence wholesalers are forbidden to sell to them.

### TELEGRAPH UNION ASKS REINSTATEMENT OF OUSTED

**Ultimatum Expires Noon Saturday—Unless Action Is Taken  
Konenkamp Will Move.**

(International News Service.)

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, has sent an ultimatum to the Western Union Telegraph company demanding that ousted employees be at once reinstated in accordance with the decision of the national war labor board.

He set the expiration of the ultimatum at noon tomorrow, and asserted that unless the Western Union carries out the findings of the board, the two telegraphers' unions will stand in a body against that company.

Unless immediate concurrence is given by the telegraph companies, Konenkamp, who came here to attend the American Federation of Labor convention, will not remain for any action the federation may be asked to take.

### NO DRAFT ELIGIBLES ON GENERAL STAFF BUREAU

(Associated Press.)

Washington, June 14.—Orders against the induction into military service of draft eligibles for duty with general staff bureaus were issued by the war department today. The order exempts only men who are "technically qualified for such duty, physically disqualified for general military service and physically qualified for special and limited military service."

### VON BELOW HURLS TRAINED STORM TROOPS AGAINST AMERICAN SECTOR

**Sammies, Ensconced in Strong Positions, Give the Enemy a Warm  
Reception—Artillery Blasts Ground Beneath  
the Attackers' Feet.**

(International News Service.)

With the American Army at the Marne, June 13.—(Night.)—The steady progress of the Americans in the sector of Belleau wood and Bouresches has cut the Chateau Thierry-Villers-Cotterets railway line which was previously in German hands.

Information obtained from German prisoners, one Prussian captain in particular, as well as from other sources shows that the German attack this morning was an imposing operation.

Specially trained storm troops who had been carefully rehearsed, were brought up from Gen. Von Below's divisions to participate in the assault and the men were under orders to inflict a decisive defeat on the Americans as it was recognized their morale and confidence had been infinitely raised by their continued successful progress.

The enemy found the Americans in strong natural positions but the Germans were bountifully supplied with machine guns and flame projectors. Artillery in adjoining sectors was ordered to concentrate a destructive fire for several hours.

The Germans were found to be carrying six days' ration and a tremendous amount of machine gun ammunition. They had figured on storming Belleau wood and Bouresches, on digging in there and upon holding to the positions until they were consolidated with the old lines.

Krupp guns were moved up to support the operation. The attack was utterly crushed at Belleau wood. French and American artillery blasted the ground beneath the feet of the attackers.

The Germans suffered loss very heavily not only from the cannon fire but from the continuous blasts from the American machine guns.

To the eastward the Germans succeeded in debouching from the Bouresches railway station, penetrating along a sunken road. After American machine gunners had poured in a withering fire the American infantry debouched from the ruins of Bouresches village and swept the station at the point of the bayonet. Many German bodies were found along the road, transfixed with the cold steel. Not a single American was bayoneted.

German machine gunners abandoned their weapons and fled. Minnewerfers threw down their rifles, and took to their heels, the two nations rushing across the field that bordered the road. Later they were rounded up.

### FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

Up with the flag and let her fly, or float or ripple there on high, or flare or flutter as you will just so you'll be at Kaiser Bill, for Stars and Stripes—forever for modest.

The weather? Fair and warm tonight and Saturday.

up there.

Throughout today German batteries maintained a harassing drumfire against the American positions. It was exasperating but a complete failure so far as results were concerned. German prisoners reveal that German officers have been feeding their men with wild stories about the allies being "finished." The officer described the killing of Germans in the recent battle on the western front as a "slaughter."

Frenchmen who have witnessed the Americans in their successful combats north of Chateau Thierry, on the Marne front are enthusiastic over them. This is a description that one gave of the American methods.

"Baseball has made the Americans the premier grenade throwers of the world. I saw Americans, at a given signal, shower grenades unerringly ninety feet at a line of German helmets peeping above a shallow trench. Later the trench was found to be filled with dead. Also, football has made natural strategists of the Americans at the way the Americans go into battle. They lung forward, yelling like savages, and they are gluttons for bayonet fighting. The cold steel has no terrors for them. They are proud of their wounds. They know what it is to be a German prisoner and they fight to the death rather than surrender. They are dead shots and there is no danger that they are afraid to expose themselves. The Germans are open-mouthed with astonishment at these veterans from America."

### FIVE DAYS SUFFICED TO STAY GERMAN OFFENSIVE

(Associated Press.)

With the French Army in France, Thursday, June 13 (night).—Five days sufficed to stay the German offensive between Montdidier and Noyon, whose objective was Compiegne.

Despite long preparation the Germans were unable to overcome French resistance and brilliant counter attacks by the allied troops took back everything of importance which fell into the hands of the enemy during the first rush with large masses of troops. The Germans gained some little ground, but their design failed in its great lines.

Today there was an unsuccessful German attack west of the Oise, but the battle front elsewhere in this region was calm. This may be a sign that the enemy has renounced further efforts in this direction and is about to start elsewhere.

Hun Losses Appalling. Troops who participated in the battle, as well as prisoners, are unanimous in declaring that the German losses throughout the five days were appalling.

The French now occupy a much better line for resistance along this front than before the battle, having straightened out a dangerous salient. The French left wing continues to threaten the German communications. Both the staff and the troops are full of confidence that they will be able to cope with any further German efforts.

the American flag, stars and beams of many colored lights shine out together. And wherever this flag comes and men behold it they see in its sacred emblazonry no embattled castles or insignia of imperial authority; they see the symbols of light. It is the banner of dawn.

And today, on this anniversary of our flag's birth, the Stars and Stripes float in France—the banner of dawn to the peoples whom the iron heel of German military might seeks to crush into cruel and heartless slavery as it demolishes their homes, ignores their rights and destroys their lives.

All along the battlefield, from the channel to the Alps, this flag—Our Flag—is the flag of hope and promise, the emblem which adds strength to the arm and courage to the heart of liberty's fighters. God speed the day when we make good this hope and promise. For until that day has arrived the power of the Huns cannot be overcome and civilization will continue struggling in the grasp of her worst enemies, the Teuton and the Turk.

We Americans ourselves must carry that banner of dawn to the trenches "over there." To do this means carrying the heaviest portion of the war burden, in the battlefields "over there," and in homes and fields and shops here at home. We must not only fight but we must help our allies to carry on their end of the war. It is a wonderfully large piece of war we have set out upon, greater than that attempted before by any nation, but we can do it if we concentrate our war so that all business, all pleasures, all hopes shall meet in the one undertaking—War—winning the war!

We must win or our flag ceases to be the Banner of Dawn.

We can only win by putting every ounce of our energy and our every thought into the fight. Any effort less than that places our flag, our country, ourselves in peril.

"Then conquer we must, when our cause is just, And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

### GERMANS FOUGHT TO STANDSTILL

**Along Montdidier-Oise Front  
and in Aisne-Marne Zone  
of Battle.**

(International News Service.)

Paris, June 14.—The Germans have been fought to a standstill on both the Montdidier-Oise front and in the Aisne-Marne zone of battle.

Heavy fighting has continued at numerous points, but all of the German efforts to debouch and extend their gains have been smashed by the allies.

Powerful attacks were launched against French positions between Courcelles and Mory (southeast of Montdidier), but the Germans were prevented by the French fire from reaching the French lines.

The Germans are being held up along the Oise river and patches of heavily wooded ground which the French have fortified. These woodlands also act as screens for great masses of French artillery, which is keeping the Germans under a constant harassing fire.

Between the Oise and the Aisne rivers (where the French retired slightly on Wednesday) the new position have been strongly organized and strengthened. The Germans did not dare to try any attacks against them on Thursday. South of the Aisne the Germans again attacked in the sectors of Couevres-St. Pierre-Aigle and to the west of Vertefeuille farm. The assaults all broke down and the exhausted enemy was unable to renew them.

North and south of the Ourcq heavy cannonading was followed by spirited infantry fighting.

Fine weather has resulted in a big increase in the air activity and some spectacular sky combats have taken place above the surging armies.

French machines have inflicted severe loss and damage behind the German lines, attacking convoys and marching troops.

The stabilization phase of the battle has arrived and at many points trenching is in progress. It is reported, One French officer, who has just arrived from the battle front, expressed the opinion that the Germans are now limited to minor operations and that their attacks in the future will be confined to nibbling operations. The German reserves are fast dwindling and Gen. Foch's masterly strategy has not only held up the German advance, but inflicted the heaviest possible loss upon the German soldiery.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO WORE  
PART MILITARY UNIFORM  
(Associated Press.)  
Pensacola, Fla., June 13.—Mrs. Lillie Watts was fined \$300 last night and sentenced to one year in the federal prison by Judge W. B. Sheppard, of the federal court for wearing part of a military uniform. She will be taken to the female reformatory at Farmington, Mass.

### FIGHTING DIES AT DRIVE'S POINT

**Local Operations Only on Front  
of German Attack—Ar-  
tillery Active**

(Associated Press.)

**ON THE AMERICAN SECTOR**  
**Effort of Boches West of Oise  
Completely Broken Up  
by French.**

(Associated Press.)

Paris, June 14.—Fighting on the front of the German attack has died down, there being only local operations last night, according to the statement issued by the war office today.

Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry (which includes the sector held by American troops) there was artillery fighting during the night. A German attack near Antheuil, west of the Oise, was completely broken up.

The statement reads: "During the night there were local actions along the front of the German attack. The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles. They took thirty prisoners. Near the Lora farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Antheuil was completely broken up."

"Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night."

"French patrols took prisoners in the region of Busesieres and west of Rheims in the Champagne battle area."

(Associated Press.)

**British Repulse Enemy.**  
London, June 14.—A strong enemy party this morning attacked one of the posts recently established by the British southwest of Morris, on the Flanders front, the war office announced. The attack was completely repulsed. The Germans left some prisoners in the hands of the British.

Activity by the German artillery in the region of Villers-Bretonneux, to the east of Amiens, as well as in the Scarpe valley, east of Arras, is reported. The statement says:

"Early this morning an attack was made by a strong part of the enemy upon one of our new posts southwest of Morris. It was completely repulsed, a few prisoners remaining in our hands."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe valley."

**Patrol's Venture Succeeds.**  
"During the night successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse and Glivy-Les-Las. Patrol encounters took place to our advantage southwest of Gavrelle and northwest of Merville. As a result of these different encounters we captured several prisoners and two machine guns."

**HENRY FORD ACCEPTS  
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION**  
**Republican Indorsed by Michi-  
gan Party—Wilson Urges  
Acceptance.**

Washington, June 14.—Henry Ford decided last night to accept the democratic nomination for senator from Michigan after being urged to do so by President Wilson.

Detroit, Mich., June 14.—Henry Ford, a republican, was indorsed for nomination for United States senator by the democrats of Michigan in conference at Lansing Wednesday. Resolutions adopted by the conference invited the republican state central committee to urge other candidates for the nomination to withdraw and unite with the democrats in supporting Mr. Ford.

The action, unparalleled in Michigan politics, was taken, the resolutions said, in a patriotic effort to eliminate partisan politics during a crisis in the country's history and to insure united support of President Wilson and his prosecution of the war. The indorsement was made despite the fact that Mr. Ford had given no indication that he would be a candidate of any party.

Two former governors, Fred M. Warner and Chase S. Osborn, already have announced their candidacy for the republican nomination, and Truman H. Newberry, who served in Roosevelt's cabinet, has also been mentioned.

The nomination to be made at the August primary, for a candidate to succeed Senator William Alden Smith, whose term expires next year.

### HEAVY HAILSTORM DAMAGES CROPS

(Special to The News.)

Huntsville, Ala., June 14.—A heavy hailstorm struck this section yesterday and a great deal of damage was done young vegetation which had been parching for a good rain. The heavy stones beat the tender plants considerably.

### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD FIXES LUMBER MARGINS

(Associated Press.)

Washington, June 14.—The war industries board today announced new maximum retail margins for fir and southern yellow pine lumber for the government's emergency lumber requirements for the period ending July 31 purchased at the Atlantic seaboard. The margins agreed to by the price-fixing committee and the industry range from 32 a thousand feet to \$12.50.